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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1873. NO. 220.

## FIRST EDITION.

### CREDIT MOBILIER SUIT.

**List of Defendants in the Proceedings Instituted by the Government—Synopsis of the Bill Filed in the United States Court at Hartford, Conn.**

HARTFORD, May 26.—A special from Washington to the Boston Journal gives the following names of the Credit Mobilier suit, which was instituted in this city at Hartford, Connecticut: The United States of America, by George Henry Williams, their attorney-general, bring this their complaint against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which is located in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming Territory, Utah Territory and California, and which is incorporated by an act of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, and entitled "An Act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes," and which is hereinafter called the Union Pacific Company; Thomas C. Durant, of Boston; Oakes Ames, of North Easton; Frank Ames, of Boston; Benjamin E. Bates, of Boston; Samuel Hooper, of Boston; Henry S. Mc Comb, of Wilmington, Del.; Cornelius S. Bushnell, of New York; John B. Alley, of Lynn; Oliver Ames, of North Easton; Sidney Dillon, of New York; John Duff, of Boston; Thomas C. Durant, trustee, and Oakes Ames, trustee, of the last will and testament of Abraham Lincoln, late of Springfield, Ill.; Oliver Ames, trustee, and Frederick L. Ames, trustee, of the last will and testament of William Lincoln, late of Boston, deceased; Oliver Ames, trustee, and Frederick L. Ames, trustee, of the last will and testament of Joseph Story Fay

# The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1873.


It is reported that over 1,000 hotels in Pennsylvania have closed since the elections on the license question. Travelers in the State being few, they could not live without the profits from the sale of liquor.—N. Y. Times.

The fact that travelers in this State live on the profits from the sale of liquor is a new one to us. If its truth can be demonstrated, the number of travelers will no longer be few.

MR. FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, one of the Democratic delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, and President of the Reading Railroad, has resigned his seat in the Convention. If he had been as wise a man as he gets credit for, he never would have allowed himself to be found in it; and we do not wonder that, with what he has seen of it, he is ashamed of remaining any longer a member of it.

THE Crawford *Journal* asks if we do not know that WM. B. MANN can elect such delegates as he pleases from Philadelphia to the Republican State Convention. No; we do not know any such thing, nor do we believe any thing of the kind. We have had some experience with Philadelphia Republicans, and our notion is that they will choose their delegates to the State Convention without regard to WM. B. MANN, or any other man.

ELI PERRY, of New York, and HALSEY and HILL, of New Jersey, have given their checks to the United States Treasurer to convey their back-pay into the Treasury. The list grows slowly, but steadily. Their is still room on SPINNER'S books, we understand, for one or two more similar gifts from Pennsylvania or two more Congress. ACKER has announced members that he will not give up his, nor will GRATZINGER, or FOERTH, or SCHEE, or RANDALL; but there are still some others of whom better things might be expected.

THE recent failures among the lumber men of the State of New York show that about one hundred men have been "carrying" 300,000,000 feet of lumber for about six months, in hopes of obtaining a better market, and have been borrowing all the money they could get from the banks to help them carry the load. Failing to get the prices they have been holding for, they have now handed over the lumber to their creditors and acknowledged their bankruptcy.

Every one of these men doubtless had individual capital; yet it must have required well up to ten millions of borrowed money to carry all this lumber. No wonder, in view of such revelations, that money was scarce. This is but one of many similar speculations, all entered into to control and advance prices; and in the urgency of this class of borrowers, besieging and beseeching banks for money to carry over stocks of merchandise of various kinds, we find an explanation of the difficulty which men in the pursuits of ordinary buying and selling have found in borrowing money to carry on their business. Doubtless many a more legitimate enterprise in the interior of New York has suffered during the last half year for want of means, in order that these speculators might have full opportunity to "bull" the lumber market.

Most persons will remember or will be able to recollect what grievous calamities a classical hero brought upon himself and his country, by daring to decide the question of comparative charms between two ladies. Indeed they were not only ladies, but goddesses. Like the divine ladies of the fable, certain cities to the West and North of us do not disdain to contend for pre-eminence in attractions, with a fervor which makes it rather perilous for a third party to meddle with their quarrel. And yet an instance of such bravery has just occurred. It seems that the laurels which the success of the late musical festival has placed upon the brow of Cincinnati will not suffer Chicago to rest. Chicago is bored and determined to have a musical festival which shall far surpass the one at Porkopolis,—and she has already taken the preliminary steps to realize her grand design, and it is in reference to one of these steps that a St. Louis paper, the *Anzeiger des Westens*, dares to awake the wrath of slighted beauty. Our German contemporary makes its approaches to the subject in the most careful and cautious manner. Comparisons between cities for the exaltation of one or the disparagement of another seems to it odious and unprofitable. Western cities, it remarks, possess a certain equality or communism of character which springs from the equality of certain conditions, while they are marked by certain differences, which may be referred to the character of the first settlers, or their situation with respect to neighborhood, surroundings, etc. It is only when the population has become numerous that the peculiar or specific in the collective character of the city is developed. The difference in the character of the three great Western cities—Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis—is not at all extraordinary or striking. And yet, say the *Anzeiger*, symptoms from time become apparent which indicate differences that are by no means unimportant. Thus, for example, Cincinnati selected as the director of its festival "the best *Kapellmeister* in the Union, HERR THEODOR THOMAS, of New York, while Chicago for a similar purpose summons from Boston the general hummingger and spectacle-monger, PATRICK SARSFIELD GILMORE. Assuming this choice to have the approval of the people of Chicago, as the other choice received heartiest sanction from the people of Cincinnati, then the most tolerant observer can not help regarding Cincinnati as a more excitable city than Chicago.

## CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The political imbroglio or crisis which just now exists in France appears to have been voluntarily provoked by the President of the Executive Power. A good while ago M. THIERS became convinced that the day of the Provisional Republic had nearly passed by, and that the time was near at hand for the establishment of a final and permanent government in France. And though at first a monarchist and Orleanist in sentiment, the President, even a year or more ago, made no secret among his friends of his belief that a republic and a republic alone was the political form in which the country was to find deliverance and safety. Still even his enemies admitted that, in the administration of his high office, he adhered strictly and faithfully to the "Pact of Bordeaux," and took no advantage of his position to favor either monarchists or republicans in their respective efforts to advance their cause.

But the success of the republic, so-called, in maintaining order, in paying off the war indemnity, and in promoting the general prosperity of the country, was a standing and most cogent argument in favor of the form. Then the divisions and quarrels of the monarchists among themselves effectually destroyed any hope of their triumph with any one of their candidates, and the consequence was that the cause of republicanism daily grew more prevalent among the people, receiving adherents even among the most zealous and bigoted royalists. An important fact to be taken into account is the rapid multiplication of those extreme republicans who, in France, are called democrats or radicals, and sometimes radical democrats, an increase made apparent in almost all the elections that have been held in the last two years. And it is a noteworthy circumstance that this growth of radicalism has been most remarkable in some departments furthermorely noted for their political conservatism, a change referred by some able politicians to the fears of royalist reactions excited by the timid policy and anti-republican tendencies of the monarchical National Assembly. In order to make their discontent most apparent and their protest most effectual against the designs of the Assembly, electors, not radicals themselves, have elected radical representatives.

Watching the progress of opinion and the various signs of the times, M. THIERS was convinced that the Provisional Republic had accomplished its work, and that composition and compromise with the monarchical party were no longer account with the views and wishes of the nation. Hence, when lately it became necessary to fill vacancies in the Cabinet caused by resignation, he nominated Messrs. BUFFET and CASIMIR PERIER, each of whom had lately published his conviction that the republic should be proclaimed as the permanent government of France. The President in conversation with prominent journalists and others had frankly of late often expressed the opinion that, as he held power in the name of the republic, he was bound to find his ministers among its friends, not among its enemies, and in making the foregoing nominations he merely acted upon that principle.

It is also well understood that M. THIERS has felt himself morally bound by his official position to take a decided stand on the side of the republic, as the less objectionable of two alternatives. He has been compelled to choose between a republic, even though it be a real republic of the American or Swiss pattern on the one hand and a royalist reaction on the other. Probably no one better than THIERS knows that his republic—an empire without a republican name—can not much longer subsist, and that the French people must soon choose between a radical or democratic republic of GAMBETTA'S pattern and a monarchy. THIERS in despite of his former monarchical creed is utterly disgusted with its French confessors of all shades, and is fully convinced that no one of the royal pretenders to the throne is capable of saving France. Thus placed between republicanism, even radical republicanism and royalism, he could not long hesitate to take the former. Continuing to uphold the provisional republic he must have spent himself in behalf of a party in which he places no confidence, and besides, in its interest he must have taken the lead in a reaction, which, designed to prepare the way for a future monarchy, would counteract the popularity he now enjoys.

It is also said on good authority that M. THIERS has been led seriously to *modify* his views as to the capability of the *people*, even of the French people, to govern themselves. He is said to have become a believer in the good sense and good intentions of the masses, especially when duly instructed, and hence regards socialism, communism, etc., as the insanity of the *comparatively* few, who may be kept in order by the better sense and individualism of the *many*. If this statement is correct, it implies that THIERS and GAMBETTA have been approaching each other, and helps to account for the position of each of them in the present imbroglio.

A long time ago, the monarchical majority of the Assembly seems to have lost all confidence in the conservatism of the President, whom they, at least many of them, denounce as in sympathy and league with the radicals. A part of their dislike for him is due to his refusal to use the power and machinery of the government for the purpose of influencing the approaching general elections in the interest of monarchy. They desired that the Cabinet should be composed exclusively of ministers devoted to the same cause, that the officers of the government, such as prefects, sub-prefects, magistrates, and even masters of the primary schools, should be persons holding their views and zealous in carrying them out, and to THIERS himself they wished to assign the *role* which THIERS assigned to CHARLES the Tenth, "the King reigns and does not govern." In case he refused to gratify their wishes in these respects their intention was to denounce him as a radical and an enemy of property, and to compel him to resign by passing a vote of want of confidence.

Instead of waiting for them to fulfill this programme M. THIERS took the initiative in bringing on the contest, with the result already known. But the end is not yet. The Assembly does not represent the French people, and no one need be surprised if, by its late action, it shall be found to have committed suicide. Marshal MACMAHON with his army will maintain order, but he will hardly lend himself to royalist schemes, either as regards the elections or other agencies, and THIERS may yet be elected President with an Assembly to sustain his measures.

## DEMOCRACY SQUARING ACCOUNTS.

It appears to be a time for squaring accounts, just now, in the Democratic party. We have before given the strong protest of the Schuylkill and Berks Democratic papers, against longer following the lead of the present managers of the party in this State, and the Lebanon *Advertiser* follows suit in indorsing the protest. The other Democratic papers of the State respond but slowly; but it is plain that there is discontent in the ranks of no ordinary kind. The Lebanon *Advertiser* says:

"There is but one policy, which, if adopted, will lead to victory, and profit to the country, while any and every other will result in disaster—political and otherwise. That is, for the party to proclaim its old and well known Democratic principles, and nominate reliable Democratic candidates for offices. Let honesty be our watchword in candidates and principles. We have stooped often enough to conquer and—been conquered. Let us take the Rubicon boldly by the horns this year. If the next Democratic Convention of the State adopts a platform, or, an adjournment without making nominations might as well take place; for the Democratic masses will not, and cannot be made to rally again under objectionable banners."

As another illustration of the unhappiness growing out of the Democratic split, let us cite the instance of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, which took occasion, the other day, to say of Hon. CHARLES B. BROCKWAY, Representative from Columbia county to the Legislature last session, that he was "watchful, faithful and efficient." From this opinion the Ebensburg *Freeman* dissents in the following emphatic style:

"When a member of the Legislature consents to become the mouthpiece of so infamously notorious a character as Peter Herdic, and aids him by his influence and votes in accomplishing his corrupt and selfish purposes, although he may *possibly* be above actual guilt, he is *nothere* strong and well grounded of *suspicion*. C. B. BROCKWAY was the guide, counsellor and friend of Herdic at the last session in driving through the House his (Herdic's) infamous project to erect the new county of Minnequa against the unanimous protest of all the representatives from the counties out of which Herdic's proposed new county was to be formed.

"*No honest* representative can help to row Peter Herdic's piratical craft and at the same time preserve his reputation unstarnished. This has passed into a proverb all Harrisburg."

The *Watchman* and *Freeman* are both Democratic papers.

## STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 26, 1873.

The Republican County Convention, which met here to-day, nominated the following ticket: Legislature, Seth R. McCune; Sheriff, Alex. Bobb; Prothonotary, Joseph Fitchner; Commissioner, John Clark; Jury Commissioner, Max F. Smith; Poor Director, Albert Wilson; Auditor, Alex. Knox; Coroner, Isaac Lykens. A resolution was passed condemning the extra salary steal, and the appropriation of $2,500 pay to the members of the Constitutional Convention. D. G.

The Butler *Herald* indorses the suggestion of the Doylestown *Democrat*, that Gen. Cass should receive the Democratic nomination for state Treasurer. The Clarion *Democrat*, however, opposes this, on the ground that the General is not an available candidate.

Governor Hartranft has appointed J. C. E. Moore, Esq., of York borough, Associate Judge of York county for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Peter Ahl.

The Union county Democracy have elected Dr. Samuel Blair, of Lewisburg, Senatorial, and Mr. J. Y. Smith, of New Berlin, representative delegate to the State Convention.

The Mercer county Democratic Committee will meet in Mercer on Friday next, to elect delegates to the State Convention.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* states that Dr. J. W. Potter, of Kartmans, is a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

Politically the press of Luzerne county is divided as follows: Republican seven, Democratic eight, neutral seven, Liberal one.

There are eleven Democratic aspirants for nomination for Sheriff in Erie county.

An election was held in Easton on Friday for municipal officers. The democrats were successful in five wards and the republicans in two.

### Baby Farming in Washington.

The Washington *Star* reports that in that city there is now in full operation the disgusting system of farming out to nurses children who are born in the lying in establishments which conceal the disgrace of unfortunate women. A case unearthed by the Sanitary Inspector has called attention to the system. A child born in one of these hospitals was found concealed in the bed of a negro woman in a filthy tenement in one of the lowest localities of the city, and the inquiries of the Inspector led up to the discovery of the practice. It is horribly suggestive of the fate of the infants of the class of women so shameless as to seek to conceal the shame having the one in charge said that they were often sent to her "to be nursed as long as they lived."

AN EXHIBITION more wonderful and interesting than that at Vienna will be held in Russia about the middle of August. The scene of its operations is the historic city of Nijnii-Novgorod, which is situated at the confluence of the Volga and the Oka, in Central Asia. The ordinary population of the city is about 32,000 inhabitants, but during the fair that number will be augmented by an addition of 300,000 or 400,000 visitors from all parts of Europe and Asia. The fair is held in an immense stone building containing 3,000 shops, in which the sales are made. One hundred and forty-five million dollars' worth of wares and goods were brought to last year's fair—and out of that immense quantity only $20,000,000 worth remained unsold. All kinds of goods and manufactures are sold at this mammoth fair, and an opportunity will be afforded for seeing collected together the people of all countries, and the modes of traffic of every race in Europe.

About five years ago a little son of Mr. S. J. Winchell, of Indianapolis, swallowed a brass thimble, which lodged at the base of the œsophagus and subsequently became imbedded in the muscular folds. All efforts on the part of surgeons in this country and in France to remove the obstruction have proved futile, and the boy has lived on milk ever since, being unable to take any other kind of sustenance. He goes to school, stands well in his classes and experiences no inconvenience aside from the difficulty of swallowing, but the absence of color in his face shows the need of more substantial nourishment.

AN EXTRAORDINARY waste of canine sagacity is shown in a story told by a newspaper in Canaan, N. H. The dog in question is owned by a butcher. A sheep was being driven to the slaughter-house the other day, but took to a pond, and could not be persuaded to come out. The dilemma was pointed out to the dog, which swam round pigsy and drove him out on the other side, after pulling him once from the middle of the deep hole, where the current had drawn him. But discovering that he had him on the wrong side, the dog took the geezer by the ear and dragged him to the water, and formed him safely to the spot where he was wanted.

Says a late writer on forest culture at the West: "In Nebraska the artificial forests diversify the once unbroken prairies; and we have seen soft maples so thickly that after six years' growth trees would supply a family with fuel. Black walnut, seventeen years old, has yielded at the rate of forty cords of wood per acre. Cottonwoods fifteen years old, we found that will yield a cord to the tree. In one instance, a row of Lombardy poplar, ten rods long and twenty years old, yielded twenty cords of wood—two cords to the rod. White willows, set out as a hedge, soon yielded ample returns of fuel."

A disastrous rice famine prevails in the island of Java, and the poorer classes are dying in great numbers from starvation. Some cases have occurred in which women have offered their children for sale to Europeans, so that, if they died, their little ones might be preserved from starvation.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Women in Florida make from $18 to $30 a week braiding palmetto hats.

Illinois is now having the liveliest political contest the State has ever known.

The officers of the charitable societies in Providence have published an appeal to the wealthy citizens to provide *improper* tenements in reputable neighborhoods in that city.

An impoverished fop wears a ten-cent silver piece on his watch-chain, and calls it his dime and pin, which it certainly is.

Alexandria, Va., elected a Republican Mayor by 240 majority.

They catch pickerel at Hamburg, N. Y., by tying pens with baited hooks to the feet of geese and driving them across the pond. When a fish bites the goose founder and make for the shore, when they are relieved of their burden and sent back for more.

The *Mechanics' Magazine*, which has been published in London just fifty years, changed its title to *Iron; the Journal of Science, Arts and Manufactures*, with its new volume, "There's nothing like iron."

Thinking it full time to be rid of the idea that a man on foot has to no right in the street which a man going about with a horse is bound to respect, the Quebec *Mercury* makes an earnest protest against the longer use of that execrable machine called a truck in the narrow and irregular streets of that city.

A colored "seventh son," who vended quack medicines in Nashville, has been arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses. A similar interpretation of the statute in the case of the medical impostors in this latitude would do much for the preservation of public health.

Minnesota is invaded by an army of pigeon-trappers from Illinois, Wisconsin, and elsewhere, and the proprietors of the captured birds increase daily.

A VIENNA letter to the Chicago *Journal* says the amount of bolstering can save the Exposition from being a failure, that the daily expenses are greater that the daily receipts, and that the day of great exhibitions in Europe is past.

A ten-orange youth in Delaware is under bonds of $600, for kissing a married lady of his acquaintance, without her consent.

It is proposed to hold an encampment of all the surviving Vermont soldiers who served in the war, in Rutland, this summer.

A sensitive Pennsylvanian last week went out and killed himself because a few friends laughed at him; and, at about the same date, an Alabamian under similar circumstances went in and killed a few friends.

The fair grounds of the Agricultural Society at Pittsfield, Mass., still contain a snow drift five feet high and thirty-five feet in diameter, but there are very grassside fair grounds. It will melt, they say, before the time fixed for the summer exhibition.

The Concord *Monitor* urges the importance of a convention to revise the Constitution of New Hampshire. It recommends, among other things, biennial elections, an increase in the membership of the Senate, and a decrease in the House, the abolishing of the Council and of the religious test, the adoption of minority representation in all practicable cases, and a change in the time of the annual elections now held in March, to a less inclement season of the year.

The recently settled Danish dairy colony in Newberry county, S. C., having found their land well suited for grazing purposes, are going to see if Illinois will serve their churn.

Matrimonial engagements in the senior class at Utica are rendering prudent parents and guardians skeptical about the advantages of admitting students of both sexes into the same college.

Nearly a thousand persons collected in front of a physician's residence, in Washington, Del., on Sunday night, to get a glimpse of a ghost reported to have made a nightly appearance there. The ennui of physician, believing that all his patients were quietly in their beds or graves, appealed to the police to disperse the unwelcome gathering.

A newly married couple in Columbus, Ga., chartered an express wagon at $1 an hour for a bridal tour, and having stopped on the way at a restaurant and indulged in a $5 treat for themselves and friends, became too hilarious on their return to the wagon, and were dragged off by the police to the station house and locked up for the night.

The Hindoos are said to have no word for a "friend." The Italians have no equivalent for "honesty." The Russian dictionary gives a word, the definition of which is "not to have enough brutishness on your footman's wandering;" a second means "not to swear again," and a third "not to spit in the face;" while the word "grout," which we have all learned to consider as of exclusively Rose an meaning and application, proves upon investigation to be their word "milk," and to mean only a "whip of any kind." The Germans call a thunder-a "finger-hat" (which it certainly is), and a grasshopper a "leg horse." A glove with them is a "hand shoe," showing evidently that they wore shoes before gloves. Poultry is "feather cattle," while the names for cow and veal know as "cattle," "oxygen" and "hydrogen" are, in their language, "sour-stuff" and "water-stuff." The French, strange to say, have no verb "to stand," nor can a French-man speak of "kicking" any one. The Hungarian, a preach he, in his politeness, makes to it is, to threaten to "give a blow with his foot;" the same thing probably to the recipient, in either case, but it seems to want the directness, the energy of our "kick." Neither has he any word for "home" nor "comfort." The terms "up stairs" and "down-stairs" are also unknown in French. In English we "cure" meat and "cure" sick people, and we like our girls to be "quick," but never wish to see them "fast."

At Constantinople a number of old rusted helmets, deposited in a church there, were lately sold to a Jew as old iron at about two or three cents the pound. There were about six hundred. The purchaser commenced clearing them, and discovered that they were of fine steel, and adorned with Arabic inscriptions, showing that they dated from very ancient times. He began by selling them at one dollar the piece, then one dollar and fifty cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, and so on until at last an Armenian bought up all that were left at four dollars and fifty cents each, and put them up to sale in the bazaars. The government has repurchased them at from five to ten dollars each.

There are no less than one hundred and forty-seven towns and villages in the United States named for George Washington, besides the Federal capital. It is curious to note the distribution of these, and to account for the difference in number in various States. Seventeen States have one each, namely: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 3; Missouri, 4; New Jersey, 9; Pennsylvania, 19; while Ohio has no less than 44, and Iowa 39. Can any one tell us the reason for this great preponderance in the two latter States, which is the more curious from the accidental similarity in the names of the States themselves?

An ingenious Yankee has bent the scratching power of hens to the aid of agriculture. He places a hen with chickens in a long, narrow cage, just high enough to fit in between two rows of potatoes, wherein she scratches to her heart's content. The cage is moved along the space between the rows until the ground has been thoroughly scratched, and the potatoes nicely hoed, and all the bugs eaten.

## PERSONAL.

It is said that owing to some disagreement between the family of the late Chief Justice Chase and Judge Warren, the latter's gentleman friend, to whom Chase has promised biography of the deceased.

JOHN A. ANDREW, when Governor of Massachusetts, said, "If you desire to raise a large family, I will send back a veto of the bill within an hour."

When Lord Eldon brought in his bill restraining the liberty of the press, a member moved as an additional clause that all the Judges should be obliged to have the name of the author printed on the title page.

A letter has been received in New Orleans from a German, intending immigration, inquiring whether it will be safe for him to venture through New Orleans on his way to Texas, provided he is well armed and has a passport from the German Emperor.

There have been engraved at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, signatures of the late Wm. H. Seward and another of the late Thomas Corwin. The former is for use on the checks of the Disbursing Clerk of the State Department, and the latter for the use of the Interior Department.

A Sandwich Islander recently died a depth of forty-eight feet, and made a rope fast to an anchor. He then let himself down to the bottom, where he was picked up, with the blood flowing from his mouth, nose and ears. He soon recovered, however.

Mr. Metzel, of Baltimore, poured coal oil over his sauer kraut, mistaking it for vinegar. Then he put it on the stove to warm, and—where is that sauer kraut now? And where is Mr. Metzel?

"*Inveni portam, in omnem morbum qui fecit.*"—"The inn of a traveler on his way to Jerusalem," is inscribed on the stone which marks the grave of DOCTOR ALIBERT, underneath a yew tree in St. Martin's graveyard.

It has been stated in New Hampshire that Mr Parker, one of the Democratic Congressmen from that State, who so bravely voted against the back pay salary, and, after the election, drew the money, proposes to devote it to the founding of an orphans' asylum; but the Nashua *Telegraph* says that the only orphans' asylum he is erecting is a $5,000 residence that he has own.

The South Bend *Tribune* says that since the adjournment of Congress Oakes Ames confessed to an intimate friend Mr. Collax's entire innocence of receiving any money on the $329 check, or of his having anything to do with it.

Under a law passed in 1866, Judge Clifford becomes acting Chief Justice of the United States until the office is regularly filled by appointment. The law requires that in case of a vacancy in the chief Justiceship, the powers and duties of the place shall devolve upon the senior Associate of the Supreme Court whose commission is senior in time.

A proclamation of the Japanese government gives permission to all the Buddhist priesthood and nuns to marry, and annuls the prohibition to eat animal food. The priests of this region were fined several months ago from similar restriction.

A milliner's apprentice, about to sit upon a duchess, was afraid to say something some error in her department. She therefore consulted a friend as to the manner to be adopted, and was told that on going before the duchess she was to say, "Here's your cap, my dear." Accordingly, away went the girl, and on being introduced, after a very low courtesy, she said, "Fit what I am, gentle Sir, and Joshua Rhodes, make me truly thankful." To which the duchess answered, "Amen!"

A M'Donald Co Congressman is perpetrated about his back pay. He is afraid if he takes it he will be called a thief, and if he refuses he will be called a fool. As he is still undecided, his friends have agreed to end his trouble by calling him both.

A hotel-keeper in Toledo, Ohio, has actually sent back by mail to a guest $5, which, he says, was accidentally overcharged in making out his bill.

The Rev. Daniel Steele, D. D., has been elected President of the literary department of the Boston University.

Laura D. Fair has obtained judgment in $26 against the lessees of a music hall who refused to lease their hall for one of the fair Laura's oratorical efforts.

It is reported that Mr. Smith, the London *Telegraph* "commissioner," has found the King's Library at Nineveh containing many fragments of ancient record, including the rest of the history of the Deluge. We are not told what king got together that library, but it is to be hoped that it contains something about Jonah and his strange exploits. He is the most interesting character Nineveh ever had.

A London correspondent of the Boston *Globe* says: "Only yesterday I was talking with a gentleman, a fair representative of an educated Englishman, who asked me from what city I came. 'Boston,' I replied. 'Blah,' said he, 'the Quaker City, I believe.' 'No,' I answered, 'you're in error; you mean Philadelphia.' 'To be sure, to be sure,' said he, 'but don't Boston in Philadelphia?'"

## The Lesson of the Late Murder in the Woods.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

The case of the poor orphan, servant child, Lizzie Myers, which has awakened so deep an interest in this community, is but one of thousands that are passed over without any one seeming to read their terrible lesson, a lesson which must be learned and acted upon by Constitution makers and legislators, before there can be a reasonable pretence of justice to one-half the community. This lesson is that the sexual instincts, in man, is purely brutal, selfish in the narrowest sense of the word, and utterly destitute of any regard for the welfare of his mate. Man, in his natural state, is simply an animal in this matter, and rather more ferocious than ordinary brutes. It is only the savage man who woos his mate by knocking her down with a club, and dragging her to his den. Most other male creatures use caresses instead of clubs; but so strong is the spirit of mastery in the human male, that all the centuries of civilization and Christianization through which the race has passed, has only brought the most advanced nations up to the plane of individual ownership of wives, secured by statute law founded on mutual agreement, among men and men alone.

To avoid personal conflict men have formed themselves into combinations called States, and agreed upon certain conditions, according to which the women among whom they dwell shall be distributed and held. It has not yet occurred to the majority of the men of any State to consult its women as to the terms of the contract on which the continuance of the race depends. Any choice about the laws under which a woman becomes wife and mother is held to be as unnecessary as any accurate knowledge of the organization which fits her for these offices; and if it were really the case of this unfortunate girl who murdered her to subjecting her to his sexual use, it was not the individual doing, for himself, what the State approves to do, collectively, for every man in it. If the difference between illegal and legal gratification and murder. Had he been able to persuade her to sexual gratifications, of the kind to which she had been systematically and purposely kept in ignorance, his violence would simply have been the exercise of conjugal rights. Had he been able to shut which even decent men are not ashamed to plead and that public sentiment, born of common law, must have prevented her making such resistance as would have driven him to break her skull with a stone. There would have been no reason why he should have ended her life on the spot, to avoid exposure and punishment, for there would have been no crime to expose and no punishment to dread. The fact that men in their capacity of legislators, have legislated, in all men, as sexual beasts, what they propose to punish, as crime, in other relations proves them incapable of appreciating that crime; and it is therefore no cause for wonder that the penalties they attach to it should be so inadequate, and their munificence to its commission so very marked as it has been in this case, and in all most, if not all, other cases.

Is every woman who has known anything of this tragedy the question to be decided first, was the outrage of which the murder was probably but an incident? Did the fiendish ghoul proceed upon knowing what was so much dearer than life? Did the wretch who assailed her commit the crime so much more than murder, upon her or she only kill her? This is the question; but it was the one of so little moment that no effort was engaged in pointing out the criminal that no special attention was given to it, until too late to decide, when the doctor, detailed to find out the fact, stated as above all the murdered girl to which the assassins were merciful.

It is left for him in his professional capacity to murder her reputation. Against whom no other witness hitherto a suspicion. He has found no proof that she was unchaste but thinks it probable. His medical skill does not extend so far as to enable him to determine the question of puberty; but he knows enough to be uncertain as to whether she had any or her to defend. If this case does not make the blood of every woman, who reads it, tingle with indignation, none of them must have been completely educated down to their legal position of property pleasure, or prospective. The woman must be very ignorant who can read such a record of crime, and incompetency, of indifference, on the part of the officers of justice, and not feel the need of woman's voice in making, and executing, the laws on which every woman expects for personal protection.

How can any honorable man fail to see, in the thousand cases which make their way into the press, proving the brutality of the sexual instincts in man, that it was a cruel mockery to make or leave a man dependent on the will of a woman for chastity and the pursuit of happiness? But what are the cases of all the hundreds we hear, from pulpit and press, on woman's duties, but exhortations to her to devote her life to the cultivation of this blind, senseless passion? She who most successfully appeals to it is the best. She who seeks her ends by means of reason and justice is the true. Is it best for either party that woman remain a thing to be legislated about, to be owned, to be captured by force or fraud? Can it be that this was the original design of the Creator?

In a thousand ways man has proved himself incapable of understanding the wants of woman, and, per force somewhat incapable of making laws for her. Here then is, what man wants no right for right's sake, have raised in their self-appointed task of legislating for the whose race. God never intended they should have woman the control of one-half her share of the thinking and acting necessary to the best interests of both, and so it is no wonder they have so far gotten and do just as we see them every day, legislated about, to be owned, to be captured by force or fraud.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

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We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

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Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London (Liverpool, Queenstown), Paris or Hamburg.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

E. D. Randolph & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Unpleasant rumors are afloat this morning that another crisis of speculation is on foot, under the auspices of parties of "Black Friday" notoriety. The bulls for $5,500,000 government gold yesterday are said to have been made in this interest, rather asserting that incredible millions were already held by and due under contract to the "pool" and that seven millions additional were purchased this morning—hence the rise in the premium to 109¾.

Such a campaign, if really intended, would probably be a short and stormy one, for they would have to attempt to fight it out all summer in the face of large accessions of coin and bullion, imminent after the season. The government now has over one hundred millions of over-due interest not yet called for, and the syndicate have only $7,000,000 to bring, it is said, some ten millions more coin here, after which comes the July interest, and perhaps about twenty-six millions more, and then comes upon the heels the general interest and dividend payments of English stock, making about seventy millions coin to leave the banks of the people against the pool. Meanwhile, the currency interest alone requires the market, a bold speculation might possibly meet with some resistance of course, but the operation at best is very hazardous, for carrying from day to day, but the sensational scenes called moves have quickened the demand for time loans, and places them at a premium.

Our readers in Pennsylvania and Ohio are desirous of knowing how much iron ore is expected to be taken out of the Lake Superior district this season. It is impossible, at this time, to answer their questions. The mining capacity is now so much greater than one hundred thousand tons, provided each mine was worked as they could be if labor and other facilities were available; but the bad weather of the winter and the scarcity of labor at the time, has severely restricted the shipments. Appointment is made to the quantity of ore which was intended, at the beginning of the year, to be placed for sale upon the opening of the season. More ore might have been mined and shipped last season than was actually mined and shipped, but the transportation companies employed have supplied in the order in which they were needed. Either, and by a commendable attention to the matter of transportation, there is now coming at all ways of increasing the premium of ore from fifty to one hundred per cent., in the lack of vessels, which we infer to drive the miners to their full capacities, and large ore yards, which have been formerly opened would seem to indicate that the mines were worked strong, there would be a surplus in the hands of producers at the close of the season of them have contracted for all they expect to take out. We have no agricultural and mechanical interest to be operated in the interest of owners who are for the most part large consumers, and will not have an interest on ore for use for the sake of profit, and will generally not be expected to increase their product to any great extent beyond the amount which they have already contracted ahead. With all these facts in view, it is fair to conclude that the increase this season will be but small, probably not over fifty per cent. beyond the product of last season, and that consumers must look to other sources for the supply of ore from this district, will find it difficult to meet with accommodations.—*Marquette Mining Journal.*

The state of British trade is causing serious apprehension in England that it will suffer from the prosperity of the past two years begin. Those who support this can only contend that the present action of the foreign trade is only that of a temporary lull in the regular and steady advance heretofore made and to be continued hereafter. The fact is, however, that the exports of Great Britain show but a fractional increase in value and a positive decrease in quantity. In the month of April the exports were of a value of £21,341,098, against £21,-093,816, being a gain of only £250,000, or one and a half per cent. The increase in value of cotton and iron alone amounts for more than £1,300,000 of the total of this year's exports for April, so that the aggregate of quantity must be smaller. Of the eight principal articles of export of home production six show a decrease in quantity; and of these six only cotton manufactures stand in the front rank of productions. There was a decline in silks, coal, linen goods, iron, silk, woolen and worsted goods.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, May 26, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market opened to-day with more animation, which augurs well for the trade during the week. The weather is excessively warm, with strong indications of rain. The rivers are receding fast, and without rain will soon be in navigable order. The railroads are all full of business, and the only complaint we hear is that receivers of goods are not sufficiently prompt in removing them, which, when unloading, blocks up the line. Orders are solicited for the reception and discharge of freights.

With regard to prices, we have really little new to furnish the reader. The market opened to-day as it closed on Saturday, quiet, firm and uniform in price. so far as relates to leading articles, with the exception of bacon, which shows a declination on certain varieties. And just now it may not be amiss to remark that the bacon and provision market here is not governed by the speculative "rope and down" in Chicago, Cincinnati, or elsewhere, but realizes its figures to meet the wants of customers, and never advances them until actually compelled to do so by the state of the market.

The grain market was about the same as at our last review, the report of prices of which will be found below.

The grocery trade is reported very active. The stocks on hand are fair and ample to meet all demands that may be made upon them. Orders by trade from the country is active, and will doubtless continue so for some time to come.

The flour market is not quite so active as it has been for weeks past. We incidentally remarked, a few days ago, that some dealers were storing western brands of flour, which had accumulated upon their hands, and for which they had no room in their stores. This was true, but the brands thus stored were not choice western flours, which always find ready sale in the market.

Butter is still a drug in the market, nothing but a choice article of yellow grass being fancied; common grades not looked after, nor seemingly wanted at any price.

The market for "green truck" is well supplied. We do not pretend to give prices, but the reader can find out by calling upon those who have them for sale.

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES.—Sales at $5 50@4 00 ₱ bbl for choice; common to fair, $2 00@3 00 ₱ bbl. Receipts 277 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER.—We quote at 50@60c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

APPLES.—Common sales sell 4½@4½c; refined 6@ 6½c; pure apples, peeled 11c; arsenic 6@6½c; quarter cores 4½@5c.

ALES.—$ ₱ bbl; XX $10; India ale $11; Bass's English ale, 8 dozen, $8 gallons, $14; bass, 45 gallons, $45; Stoke, 60 gallons, $60.

BUTTER.—Some lots of choice yellow grass butter sold at 20c, but the bulk of sales are at lower figures, the ruling quotations being illegible for fair to prime common lots.

BACON.—Prices ease.—Receipts, tierces, 12; Following is the revised list of prices: Pittsburgh Canvassed sugar cured hams 14½c; Pittsburgh canvassed do do do 13c; do do do shoulders 10c; plain canvassed do do do 12½c; do do do 10c; clear do 10c; breakfast bacon, 13c; dried beef 12c; mess pork $17 50; lard in tierces, 10c; refined do do do 11c; do do do boxes 11½c; do do do kegs, 12c; sausages 11½c.

EGGS.—We are reported sales at $1 50@2 25; common $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen. Stocks on hand light.

BROOMS.—The Penn Mill rates are as follows: Three sewed, $1 50; four sewed, $1 75; hand brooms, $2; two handed 35c.

BROOM CORN.—Sales green at 3½@4c; hurl 5½c; red top 5c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—Sales as follows: ½ ₱ ounce in 1 gross, $1 40; ½ ₱ ounce in 1 gross, $2 40; ½ ₱ cans $2 00; 1c and 2½ ₱ cans, wood boxes, $ ₱ doz.

CEMENT.—Florence Hydraulic, $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl; Louisville, $2 00@2 60; Rosendale, $3@4 50; White Lime, $1 50; Plaster, $3 50@4 00; Calcined Plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CANNED GOODS.—Sales as follows: 3 ₱ doz. $2 00@2 25; 2 ₱ doz. $1 50@1 75; 1 ₱ doz. $1 00@1 25; 2 ₱ gallon, $1 50@1 75; 1 ₱ gallon, $1 00@1 25.

CHEESE.—No change in prices. Receipts light. We quote: Pittsburgh Factory, 13½c; Western Reserve 13c@13½c ₱ lb; new Ohio Factory 14@14½c; new Ohio Dairy 11@12c; Sweitzer 16@16½c; Limburger 15@16c.

CANNED GOODS.—*American Pickles*—Pints ₱ dozen $1 50; quarts $2 50; gallons $6 50; kegs, 10 gallons, $5; barrels of 1,200 each $30 00; half barrels of 600 each $15 25.

*English Pickles*—Chow chow ₱ dozen, pints $1 25; quarts $2 50; mixed pickles, pints $1 25; quarts $2 50; mixed cherries, pints $2 50; quarts $4 50; white onions, quarts $2 50; cauliflowers, pints $1 25; peanuts, pints $1 25.

*Tomatoes*—Yellow, 2 cans $1 10 per dozen; ½ ₱ cans $1 25; 1 ₱ cans $2 50; 2 and 3 ₱ cans 40 ₱ bu. $3 00; 2 and 3 ₱ cans, 50 ₱ bu. $4 00.

*Ketchups, Sauces, &c.*—Tomato ketchup ₱ dozen, pints $1 50; quarts $2 25; Halford sauce, pints $2 25; quarts $3 50; super salmon, pints $2 25; quarts $3 50; French, pints $1 50; assorted jellies, pints $1 50; quarts $2 50; currant jelly $2 50.

CURRENT RATES.—Prices unchanged with sales as follows: Rates 18@19c; shorelers 6½@7c; clear sides 9½@10c; hams 12@13c; sugar cured large 12½c to quality.

CANDLES.—Sales Sackett's and Carey's at $12 00@13 50; other varieties $1 to quote on.

CARBON OIL.—Sales are reported of car lots at 30c; at 16½@17c gallon, with the usual advance on small lots.

DRIED FRUITS.—Market dull; Peaches, halves, 6½@ 7c; sliced, 5c; peeled at 10c; apples 3@4c; pitted cherries 15@19c; unpitted 6@8c ₱ lb.

EGGS.—The ruling quotations are 18@19c ₱ dozen. Fresh receipts, 400 bbls. Stocks on hand light. Shipments, 50 bbls.

FEATHERS.—Market quiet; live geese choice ₱ lb.

GROCERIES.—We have no change to note in prices, and continue to quote as follows, remarking that the trade is reported fairly active.

*Coffee*—Choice Rio 23c; good to prime 22½@22½c; fair 21½@22c; Old Government Java 30c; other Java, mocha, &c.; roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 25c; loose, 20c; roasted Java 30@32c.

*Sugar*—Prices cut our last list; crushed, granulated and powdered, 12c; standard A, 11½; B, 10¾@11c; extra C, 10@10½; yellow, 9¾@10c; coffee C, 9½@10c; lower grades nominal.

*Syrups*—White drips 40c; other grades ranging 60 to 65c, as to quality.

*Rice*—Choice Carolina 9c; prime 8½c; Patna, 8½; Rangoon, 7½c.

*Teas*—Oolong, 55c to $1 10; Souchong 70 to 75c; Japans 50c to $1 10; Imperial 60c to $1 10; Young Hyson 60c to $1 40; Gunpowder, 75c to $1 10.

*Fruits*—Receipts light, being only 50 bbls. Yet, notwithstanding the fact of light receipts, the market is not so active as it has been for weeks, and though prices are not lower they can scarcely be quoted as strongly as they were. Sales of 1 and 2 bbl parcels as to prices, and quite western brands white and yellow, from $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl; $2 50@3 ₱ bbl on per bbl. Low grades not saleable. Sales range $2 to $2 50 ₱ bbl. Rye flour steady at $5 50@6 25 ₱ bbl. Oat meal $5 00.

GRAIN.—Following are the receipts of corn, wheat, barley, rye and oats, exclusive of elevator, during the past twenty-four hours:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, sacks | 250 | Oats, sacks | 1,560 |
| Corn, sacks | 145 | Barley, sacks | 115 |

With regard to the grain market we have little to say. The market is somewhat unchanged in every respect. The stocks are light and prices firm. Sales are reported as follows: Wheat—No 2 red and No 3 red winter and amber at $1 40@1 50 ₱ bush. Oats—Sales for choice white; mixed and black 48c. Shelled corn in demand in store and to arrive. Sales by track: from in elevator 60@62c. Rye is not much inquired after, and prices are nominal. Barley—Fall 90@$1 00; spring 85@90c ₱ bush.

HAY.—The supply continues light, and we are reporting a similar run of sales of timothy at 20 00@21 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy $19 00 ₱ ton from wagon.

HOPS.—Prime to choice 30@35c ₱ lb.

HOMINY.—Sales at $3 50@4 ₱ bbl.

HORSE.—Sales 107 at $5@200; old, double.

LARD OIL.—Extra No 1, 80c; No 1, 70c; No 2, 65@ 68c.

MILL FEED.—Moolings $1 40@1 45; seconds $1 10 @1 20; shorts 90c; chopped corn and oats $1 30; chopped corn $1 20; boiled corn meal $1 30.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—Sugar, rough, 10@12c; refined 12@14c; syrup, 60@70c per gallon.

MOLASSES.—Sales at 40@45c ₱ gallon.

POULTRY.—Live chickens by coop, 35@40c ₱ pair.

POTATOES.—The stock of prime peachblows is nearly exhausted, and we quote at $3 00@3 25 ₱ bbl. Sales round lots at $ ₱ bbl; jobbing lots 90@$1 00; mixed 60@75c ₱ bbl.

PEAS.—Sales at $ ₱ bushel; Dried, $ ₱ bushel.

RAGS.—Sales at 3½@4c ₱ lb.

TALLOW.—Sales at 6½@7c ₱ lb.

WHISKY.—Sales are firm at 90@91c ₱ gallon. Yesterday's sales were 200 bbls at 90c; Monday's sales do, $1 ₱ bbl. No 1 tubs, 92 00; No 2 do, $1 90; No 1 drs, $1 90; wash boards, 1 N. L. $1 50; do Toledo, $2 25; do Acme, $2 75.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, May 27, 1873.

REMARKS.—By the way of variety, we suppose, the crude market was firmer yesterday. The same could be said of the manufactured articles. As relates to prices we have a slight advance to record both here and in the East for June delivery, Parker's being held at $2 and 50 per barrel.

CRUDE.

Holders are firmer in their views, the rates demanded here being 4½@4¾c. Parker's, sales at $2 45, now asking $2 50. For prices in other points of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market appeared firmer. The demand was only moderate, standard brands being held at 16 asking for spot. Delivery, Philadelphia, June 19½ asked.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm with a good demand. City make $2 10@2 12; country make $2 05.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 26.—*The Courier* says: The market opened dull at all points, but fulfilled, closing firm on the following basis:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1,000 bbls upper road, spot | $2 35 |
| 500 bbls upper road, spot | 2 34½ |
| 500 bbls upper road, spot | 2 50 |
| 500 bbls lower road, spot | 2 50 |
| 1,000 bbls lower road, spot | 2 51 |
| 1,000 bbls lower road, spot | 2 52½ |
| 1,000 bbls Oil City, spot | 2 50 |

NEW YORK, May 26, closing 24.—Crude in New York or Boston, with the usual advance on small lots.

CRUDE PRICE.—Market dull; Peaches, halves, 6½@ 7c; sliced, 5c; peeled at 10c; apples 3@4c; pitted cherries 15@19c; unpitted 6@8c ₱ lb.

EGGS.—The ruling quotations are 18@19c ₱ dozen. Fresh receipts, 400 bbls. Stocks on hand light. Shipments, 50 bbls.

FISH.—Mackerel dull, being only 50 nom. Yet, notwithstanding the fact of light receipts, the market is not so active as it has been for weeks, and though prices are not lower they can scarcely be quoted as strongly as they were. Sales of 1 and 2 bbl parcels as to prices, and quite western brands white and yellow, from $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl; $2 50@3 ₱ bbl on per bbl. Low grades not saleable. Sales range $2 to $2 50 ₱ bbl. Rye flour steady at $5 50@6 25 ₱ bbl. Oat meal $5 00.

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## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 26, 1873.

FLOUR—Dull and prices drooping, but not quotably lower.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 spring Chicago for cash, 99c; No 2 do do cash, 91@92c; bid for June; $1 26¾ asked 26¾ July; No 3 do $1 18¾; rejected $1 04. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 28¾c cash; 29@29¼c June; 32c July; 44c August; rejected 26¾c. Oats—Demand fair and prices advanced; No 2, 31¼@31½c cash; 24½c June; rejected 29½c. Rye dull and prices are nominal: No 2, 69c. Barley dull and prices are nominal; fall No 2, 76@78c, according to location.

SEEDS—Closer seed dull and prices are nominal. Timothy seed dull and prices are nominal.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess Pork—Demand fair and prices advanced 50@75 cents; $15 00 cash; $15 50 for June; $16 75 July. Lard—Demand fair and prices advanced to $8 35@8 37½ spot, and June; $9 10 July. Bulk Meats—Demand fair and prices advanced; shoulders 6¼c but for spot, nominal; short rib middles sold at 9¾c; loose, 9¾c. Hams steady, with a moderate demand; supply light; quotable, shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 9¾c; sugar cured hams 11@11½c, as to packed.

FREIGHTS—In fair demand, but at lower rates: Buffalo 25 cents; $6 wheat.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Cotton weak; middling uplands 19¼c; sales of futures 72,000 bales, as follows: June 18 3-4@19 16c; July 18 11-16@18 13-16c; August 18 5-16@18 9-16c; September 17 13-16@17 15-16c; October 17 13-32@17 1-16c; December 16½c. Flour dull and lower; receipts 19,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5 50@5 75; common to good $5 75@6 25; good to choice $6 25@6 40; white wheat extra western $6 50@6 75; common to good $6 75@7 25; Ohio extra $6 50@7 25; Saint Louis $6 50@7 25. Corn meal dull at $3 50; Brandywine $5 60@5 65. Wheat dull and lower at $1 05@1 06. Rye steady and lower; but at demand for prime; receipts 25,000 bushels. Barley quiet. Barley malt dull and lower at $1 15@1 30. Corn—Receipts 61,000 bushels; exports 30,000 bushels; sales 70,000 bushels, new; 2,000 bushels old; 2,000 bushels afloat; 1,000 bushels delivered; 1,000 bushels to arrive; 1,000 bushels to arrive; 1,000 bushels to arrive

# THE VERY LATEST.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**The Government Change in France.**

PARIS, May 26.—The new Ministry is announced this morning in the *Journal Officiel*, as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke de Broglie; Justice, Rimbl; Interior, Beulé; Finance, Pierre Magne; War, General de Cissey; Marine, Admiral D. Hornoy; Public Instruction and Worship, Batbie; Public Works, Deseilligny; Agriculture and Commerce, Beuilleric. There has been no disorder in any portion of the country in consequence of the change in the government. Despatches report general tranquility. Only half of the troops are now kept in the barracks.

The Orleanist Princes were present in the Assembly when the result was taken on accepting President Thiers's resignation, and voted in the affirmative.

M. Thiers has informed members of the Left center that he will assume his seat in the Assembly to-morrow, and will take his place on their benches, accompanied by the late Ministers Dufaure, Porter and Leon Say. The whole Left has declined upon a policy of constitutional opposition to the new government.

President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly, by Duke De Broglie. The President says: "I am animated by respect for your sovereignty, and will always scrupulously transfer them." The Assembly, at the meeting held two great tasks—the liberation of the territory and the restoration of order. The first was accomplished by my predecessor with heroic patriotism; the second, country, and I rely on you to complete it. I shall pursue the work of pacification. My aim is peace and the prosperity and strength and regards, desiring only to secure the means to gain for France her rank as a conservative. The home policy will be inspired by the same principles. The administration must have the prospects of law, definitive spirit, appeal to passions, and stand as sentinel to see that the powers assigned it will be obeyed in its integrity."

**Official statement of Carlist Butcheries.**

MADRID, May 26.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has published a circular to Foreign Governments, giving an official account of the butchery and mutilation of prisoners by Carlists, and requesting the latter to cease to perpetrate these outrages in order to prevent the retaliation of the government to which they are respectively accredited.

**Miscellaneous Dispatches.**

LONDON, May 26.—A conference of Mormons was held here Sunday, at which George A. Smith was present.

The Tichborne claimant will soon appeal to the public again to raise money for his defense.

Vienna, May 26.—The King of Belgium arrived by court with fitting ceremonies.

**Marine News.**

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—The steamships Hammonia and New York, from New York, and St. Patrick, from Quebec, have arrived out.

**European Markets.**

LONDON, May 26.—Consols for money 93¼; and for account 93⅞. American securities—5-20s, 95; 10-40s, 94; 10-40s, 93¾; new 5s 89¾; Erie 20s, 39; Illinois Central, 98.

FRANK. OCT, May 26.—United States Bonds—5-20s, 98.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 8¾d; Orleans 9¼; sales 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were American and 2,000 bales were for speculation and export; April shipments from Savannah or Charleston 9 15-16d; April-May shipments 9 15-16d; May-June and June and July do., 9¾d; May delivery from Savannah or Charleston 9 31-32d. Breadstuffs quiet. Flour 32s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Cheese 67s 6d. Beef 86s 6d. Lard 58s 6d. Spirits of petroleum 1s6d; refined 14½d.

ANTWERP, May 26.—Refined petroleum 40¾ francs.

**The Presbyterian General Assembly.**

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The tenth day's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Hall, of New York. The minutes of the Committee on Narrative was submitted and considered. It embraces the whole field of the church, its progress, condition, &c., concluding with a list of ministers who have died during the past year. After being read, the Assembly engaged in prayer, offered by the venerable Samuel Lawrence. The report was then adopted.

The special Committee, to whom was referred the report and accompanying resolutions of the Committee on Book of Forms, submitted a majority and minority report, the first recommending the adoption by the Assembly of the report previously submitted, and the latter only recommending the continuance of the Committee on Book of Forms, with a view to the creation of the subject. The report recommended for adoption stated, in effect, that the work had been completed by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, of New York, and the principal accompanying resolution was that the ordained Committee be authorized to print the work, and that, under the direction of the committee, the Board of Publication stereotype and publish the same, without waiting for any constitutional opposition to take new form of government.

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Rev. Dr. McGill, of New Brunswick, was proceeding to address the Assembly on rotary elderships, when the hour of noon arrived and the Assembly adjourned until nine hours to-morrow morning.

Nine selectors having been designated for an excursion to Annapolis, nearly the entire Assembly, accompanied by a large number of ladies took the boat for that place.

# NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

Reports concerning Captain Jack, chief of the Modocs, place him north of the Pit river country, with about twenty-five warriors. He says he will die with the rifle in his hands.

One of Forest, O. Rock's paper mills, at Lockland, Ohio, was burned Sunday. The warehouse adjoining, containing much valuable stock, was saved. The loss is about $40,000, and insurance $30,000; divided with Rock, Gray & Co., of Cincinnati.

President Grant, accompanied by General Babcock, left Washington yesterday for Harrisburg, and will return to-morrow.

The New York Central Railroad Company has commenced suit against United States Collector Bailey to recover the penalty for withholding taxes.

The Stokes case was argued in the Court of Appeals, at Albany, N. Y., yesterday, by Lyman Trumbull and Sidney Bieckinridge, for the prisoner, and District Attorney Phelps, for the people. The final decision, it is believed, will be given this evening.

Delegates to the National Agricultural Congress which convenes in Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 28th inst., have commenced arriving, and nearly all the States and Territories will be represented. Additional importance is claimed for this meeting by the rapid spread of the farmers movement, and it is expected that the subject of transportation will be foremost prominent in the deliberations.

Prof. C. F. Peters, at Washington City, discovered yesterday morning a new planet of the eleventh magnitude, right ascension 15 hours 12 minutes south 3½ of degrees 8 minutes declination; motion due west.

Legal tenders outstanding yesterday $356,425 978.

The Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Washington and Point of Rocks, was opened to passengers on Sunday. All through trains between Baltimore and the West now run via Washington.

Gen. Defiance, DeCourt and others from St. Marks, were tried at New Orleans yesterday before the United States Commissioner. There being no evidence to sustain the charge against them they were discharged.

The steamship City of London, from Liverpool arrived at New York yesterday.

The Congressional Excursionists arrived in St. Louis yesterday morning, nearly all of them have already gone to their homes.

Mambrina Temple, the famous stallion owned by Col. Norman J. Coleman, publisher of the *Rural World*, died in St. Louis on Sunday. The animal was considered the finest stock of the country, and was valued at $10,000.

On an excursion train between Lexington, Ky., and Winchester, on Sunday, Jack Bradaford shot John Pearson, cut his head nearly off and threw his body from the train. Both were colored. Bradaford was arrested at Mount Sterling and brought to Winchester for trial.

The ice house of Williams & Terry, Sandusky, Ohio, was destroyed by fire, Sunday night. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss about $10,000. Gottschalk, a coal merchant, while helping to pull down the walls, was struck by a beam and instantly killed.

## MARRIED NOT MATED.

**How the Matrimonial Noose is Adjusted in England.**

That awful and mysterious personage, the Registrar General, has been taking the British public to his confidence on the subject of marrying and giving in marriage. In the hard, clear, statistical style of which he is so eminent a master he tells how couples, more or less scared, took upon themselves the vows of wedlock, what was their respective ages, and where and in what years they were married. Some of the information thus officially accorded has almost it a touch of comedy, as when it is affirmed that in 1870 no fewer than seventeen Australian British youths took unto themselves wives, the object of their choice being, with one exception—a dame of 50—fair damsels of from 15 to 19 summers. Again, a respectable old gentleman of 60 is wooed down the lineament of a girl in her fifteenth year, while another gentleman of 70 is not to be outdone, is noticed as having given heart and hand to a sempiternal 25 years of age. Of widows, too, frequent in the marrying and marrying line, there is no lack, while of girls, "not more than 16 years of age," no fewer than 826 in 1870 alone promised to "love, honor and obey." A feature of the Registrar General's statistics is the indirect proof which they afford of the practical good sense of the English people. The rise in the price of bachelors' buttons and the enhanced value of coal had each a depressing effect on the marriage rate, which the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, in 1866, and the panic which ensued, caused a great diminution in the year's "marrying" in Scotland. The effect was not perceivable until 1870, when the marriage rate recovered its normal proportions. As the fact, on which Mr. Mulhall would do well to dwell, that only 70 in the total of 196,000 marriages registered in 1870 no fewer than 101,000 were accomplished according to the rites of the church of England.

A little school girl in Danbury has lately had her finger stolen. No clue could be obtained of the thief, although it was supposed that a hungry rat or mild pun was his upon. A tempting doughnut with a filling of sesame pepper was placed in her pail, and the rodent watched. Before noon a little boy was seen at the school house with a finger in his mouth. It is owned it he had but two hundred pairs of arms he could have used them. The fire was put out, however, and enough of the structure saved to take across the knee for a few minutes.

A woman in Lafayette, Indiana, who recently gave birth to four children at once, is pronounced the most overborne up woman in the United States.

## The Producers' Savings Bank of Butler County.

The attention of our readers, and especially those of Butler county, are referred to the advertisement elsewhere of the Producers' bank of Butler county. This bank is capitalized at $100,000. The President is J. W. Irwin, and the cashier J. K. Hay, both gentlemen of experience in business, while the directors are men of character and reliability. A general banking business is done, and correspondence is solicited from all quarters.

**To Sportsmen**

Fishing Tackle of every description at Great Western Gun Works, 79 Smithfield street. TTSS

**Chicago Live Stock Market.**

CHICAGO, May 26.—Cattle—Receipts 2,575 head; market fairly active, notwithstanding the heavy run, and prices steady, with sales of cows and 1st Texans at $3 @4; fair to good native steers $5 25@5 50; choice to extra $5 60@5 70; butchers' cows $4 50 @ 5; shipments 3,500 head. Hogs—Receipts 7,500 head; market opened active and higher, with sales of a few lots of choice to extra at $5 @5 10, but closed quiet and weak at $5 Top 90 for common to choice; shipments 5,300 head.

## CITY MATTERS.

**Letters Held for Postage.**

PITTSBURGH, May 26, 1873.

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| Eder, J. M., Seymour, Pa. | 3 |
| Hite, Miss Lizzie, Phillipsburg, Pa. | 3 |
| Kern, John, Watertown, O. | 3 |
| Richards, Newton, Tabbsport, O. | 3 |
| Roberts, E., Suspension Bridge. | 3 |
| Bruner, Chas., Bellevernon, Pa. | 3 |

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

**Next Sunday at the Cathedral.**

Robert Wilson, Vice President of the Total Abstinence Union of America, will lecture in the basement of St. Paul's Cathedral at 2 o'clock next Sunday afternoon, before the temperance associations of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity.

Dr. J. W. Rigg, of New York, will lecture in the same place at seven o'clock on Sunday evening, for the benefit of the Library. His subject will be "Shakespeare, where the theory was to come from. He felt the project was a good one, and if the money was not the treasury would be short at the end of the year. Gentlemen vote money away without thought, and when, in his opinion, there was no money to throw away.

Mr. McCrum argued that individual property was liable for the improvement bonds, brought up Mr. Shipton, who said that it was easy to get up bonds, to issue paper, but pay day was the rogue. In his opinion there must be a stop to the continued issue of bonds or the city would suffer. Bonds are issued for everything and there must be a reckoning with them. The result would be that while wooden fairy tales, before the days of Noah, and twenty-five cents per square yard they will, in reality, be far more. He hoped, in view of past experience, that Councils would be careful.

## Mortuary Reports.

PITTSBURGH.

William Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that the whole number of deaths in the city for the week ending May 25th, were 82. Of this number 43 were males, and 39 females; 81 were white, and 1 colored. The causes of death were as follows: Consumption, 11; cerebro spinal meningitis, 2; convulsions and pneumonia, each 7; typhoid fever, 5; congestion of the lungs and old age, each 3; inflammation of the brain, spora dic dysentery, varvular disease of the heart, scarlatina, acute meningitis, measles, mucro pneumonia and premature birth, each 2; bronchitis, drowning, apoplexia, cholera, cholera, infantum, epilepsy, softening of the brain, chronic dysentery, endo cartitus, erysipelas, chronic gastritis, bronchitis, laceration, hæmorrhage, acute meningitis, spinitis, traumatic tetanus, tumor, unknown and whooping cough, each one.

The ages were as follows: Under 1 year, 20; from 1 to 5, 8; 5 to 10, 2; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 5; 30 to 40, 10; 40 to 50, 5; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 7; 70 to 80, 2; 80 to 90, 4.

ALLEGHENY MORTUARY REPORT.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reports the following deaths with their causes during the past week: The number amounts to fifteen—6 males, 9 females; 1 colored.

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Of the ages: Under 1 year, 4; over 4; from 1 to 5, 3; 5 to 10, 2; 10 to 20, 2; 20 to 30 2; 30 to 40, 2.

## THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.

Synod was constituted, yesterday morning, at half past nine o'clock, with prayer by the Moderator. Devotional exercises were had for three-quarters of an hour, conducted by Rev. W. J. Smiley. The subject of discussion was "Increase of spirituality, especially with reference to attendance on social prayer meetings." The Committee on Presbyterial reports reported. A letter was received from Mr A. Reddoch, of Nova Scotia, and referred to the committee on Discipline. The order of the day was then proceeded with, the topic being the increase of students in the Theological Seminary.

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*Resolved*, That a fund be established to be known as the Educational Fund of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the object of which shall be to aid students during the prosecution of their literary courses, and to facilitate their journeying to and from the seminary.

A communication was received from Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Cincinnati, and read, as follows:

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**Coroner's Cases.**

The body of an unknown young man, about eighteen years of age, was found yesterday in Charters creek, in Robinson township. Deceased was dressed in black pants, flesh colored undershirt, new socks and blue felt hat. He had no overshirt on. Around his waist was tied a white linen handkerchief, another at his neck. Dr. Coe, the accomplished city physician, attended him.

Last night a raid was made upon a large number of loaded hay wagons found standing on Ohio street, in Allegheny, contrary to the ordinance in such case made and provided.

The Executive Committee of the G. A. R. having in hand the arrangements for the observance of Decoration Day, will hold a final meeting this afternoon at the office of Postmaster Stewart.

It is said that Pittsburgher, who was sitted on the Ashtabula road last Saturday, dicted a letter two weeks a.o to his friends in the old country informing the of his death by railroad accident.

ALLEGHENY will offer her champion clog dancers to the admiration of the country world as soon as a little more paint is made to cover the cracks through which are to be famous, are Joey Neffit and Charley Doch.

The police, under instructions, paid particular attention last sabbath to those tavern keepers who had their back doors open. The result is information against some half a dozen. Hearings will be had in due time.

The driver of a three-horse team on the South Side, yesterday afternoon was drunk that he fell from the horse he was riding, and consequently was cut up by the police. The team was sent to a neighboring livery stable.

A FIRE was discovered by policeman Wilbert yesterday afternoon, on the roof of Klunk & Lang's sawmill, on Carson street, near the Seventeenth street bridge, South Side. The timely use of the company's hose prevented a serious loss.

Councilman McCarthy has caused inquiry to be made as to transfers from appropriations and the total sum of the same during the year. It is expected that the Controller will give a full and explicit statement at the next meeting.

A RECENT act of the Legislature confirms the title of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. McKelvy, of Allegheny, to Andrew Johnson, A. S. Nicholson, John E. Parke and others in the island known as Sandy Island, opposite the foot of Fifth on the Allegheny side of the river.

A WILD steer rushed into a jewelry store on Liberty street, near the Masonic Temple, Allegheny, yesterday morning, and disarranged things generally. By catching his horns in the window frame on his backward way out, he was also removed.

JOHN F. WALTERS was charged before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, with false pretenses, in giving checks in the name of Walters, Orr & Co., to Messrs. Jones, they have treated me with uniform good-will; and Gimes Dollar Savings banks, when he had no funds there. Deputy Sheriff Fife is the prosecutor. Warrant issued.

ALLEGHENY merchants are no longer allowed to display their wares on the sidewalks. Over seventy of them on Federal and Ohio streets were served with little papers yesterday morning, the contents of which will be more fully explained at the hearing on Saturday next.

THE SOUTH SIDE decoration exercises at the M. E. graveyard will consist of the Memorial Hymn, address by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Hall, D. A. Hayes by the band, prayer by the chaplain, singing by the choir, oration, singing by Sabbath Schools, and benediction.

THREE colored prisoners came from Washington county yesterday under the escort of Sheriff Kunkle. Proctor Brown is charged with stealing $1 from Jerry Davis to the same place for one year, for horse stealing from Hutchison at Charleroi; and Arlore to Belmont, indefinitely, for being crazy.

A GENTLEMAN, whose wife has been ill for some time, came down from Saltsburg on the early boat of this a revived chatter. A friend who met him grasped his hand in tearful sympathy, and murmured: "Oh, what's the matter, old fellow?" "was the solemn reply, "she ain't dead, she's cleaning house."

IN SELECT COUNCIL yesterday a resolution was passed requesting the Governor to append his signature to the act of Assembly repealing the $50 tax clause in the Penn avenue act. It was stated by Mr. Burgwin as an argument in favor of it that the act referred to included a provision subjecting the owners of the contract for street improvements, and the examination and acceptance of the work after it is done to the city authorities. As it stands now the city has nothing whatever to say in the matter.

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## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.**

The case of R. Lamberton & Co., bankers, of Oil City, against Dr. L. Haldeman, an action on a note, was finished yesterday. The note was made by Wm. Haldeman, and endorsed by defendant, for $10,000, and discounted at plaintiff's bank. The defense was forgery of the signature to the note. Verdict for plaintiff $12,000.

George W. Lyons, of New Jersey, vs. E. C. Peechin, of Fayette county. An action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,000.

Simon Gebhart and Sons, of Ohio, vs. Ambrose Sartick-, of Pittsburgh. An action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff $800.

Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company vs. Hess et al was settled. It being found that the issue framed in the Clarion county court was defective, the case was continued till a motion to abate can be heard.

**United States District Court—Judge McCandless.**

George W. Wilson, charged with dealing in counterfeit money, in Indiana county, was brought to this city and committed to the county jail.

The application of Wm. H. Ulp, Esq., for the appointment as assignee of Christian Spangler, bankrupt, and of Wm. A. Sipe and Isaac Stewart, of Allegheny, as assignees of Wm. B. Rose, bankrupt, were approved.

David W. Button, of Venango county, having complied with the rules of court, was admitted to and discharged from bank ruptcy.

On motion of Hs. Lee Thorp, Esq., James B. Knox, of Clarion county, was admitted to practice in this court.

**Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.**

The argument list was taken up, and nothing of public interest transacted.

**District Court No. 1—Judge Hampton.**

A. Tevis, Jr., vs. Thomas Bell et al., an action on mechanic's lien, is on trial.

Conan vs. the Steamer Belle was called, and defendant confessed judgment for $1,000.

**District Court No 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.**

The case of Valentine Stahl vs. C. Miller was concluded, and a verdict for plaintiff for $1,054 74 rendered.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

14. Nancy Hall vs. Mary McKeown.

71. Thos. Simpson, vs. Geo. Bauman.

96. R. W. Steadman vs. Howard Morton.

97. Carroll & Snyder vs. Evans & Co., garnishees.

46. Lawrence Bank vs. same.

47. A. F. Stevenson vs. same.

48. John Rohrbacher vs same.

49. Samuel J. Fullerton, et al. vs. Kate Caldwell vs. Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railway.

73. Little & Boehling vs. H. Willard.

71. Hulit vs. Holmes.

108. Lucas vs. Bellfield, Gilmore.

120. Middleton vs. Beardall et al.

74. Gillespie & Hobson vs. Taylor.

## CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Frohsinn Society was entertained by Mr. Apfelbaum last night.

THE Duquesne Greys will have an entertainment on Decoration day at Woods' run.

THE demand for postal cards continues, and Postmasters Stewart and Myler are required to send frequent orders.

AN ALARM from box No. 3, Allegheny, at noon yesterday, was caused by a slight fire in a dwelling on Arch street. Very little damage was done.

HENRY MADDEN, an insane Irishman, who has been at the Poor Farm recently, has been transferred to Dixmont, and spent last night at the lock-up on his way thither.

A LITTLE BOY fell from a wagon on which he climbed in the rear of the Fifth avenue car, on Wednesday of last week, but escaped unhurt. Dr. Coe, the accomplished city physician, attended him.

Last night a raid was made upon a large number of loaded hay wagons found standing on Ohio street, in Allegheny, contrary to the ordinance in such case made and provided.

The Executive Committee of the G. A. R. having in hand the arrangements for the observance of Decoration day, will hold a final meeting this afternoon at the office of Postmaster Stewart.

IT IS SAID that Pittsburgher, who was sitted on the Ashtabula road last Saturday, dicted a letter two weeks a.o to his friends in the old country informing the of his death by railroad accident.

ALLEGHENY will offer her champion clog dancers to the admiration of the country world as soon as a little more paint is made to cover the cracks through which are to be famous, are Joey Neffit and Charley Doch.

The police, under instructions, paid particular attention last sabbath to those tavern keepers who had their back doors open. The result is information against some half a dozen. Hearings will be had in due time.

The driver of a three-horse team on the South Side, yesterday afternoon was drunk that he fell from the horse he was riding, and consequently was cut up by the police. The team was sent to a neighboring livery stable.

A FIRE was discovered by policeman Wilbert yesterday afternoon, on the roof of Klunk & Lang's sawmill, on Carson street, near the Seventeenth street bridge, South Side. The timely use of the company's hose prevented a serious loss.

Councilman McCarthy has caused inquiry to be made as to transfers from appropriations and the total sum of the same during the year. It is expected that the Controller will give a full and explicit statement at the next meeting.

A RECENT act of the Legislature confirms the title of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. McKelvy, of Allegheny, to Andrew Johnson, A. S. Nicholson, John E. Parke and others in the island known as Sandy Island, opposite the foot of Fifth on the Allegheny side of the river.

A WILD steer rushed into a jewelry store on Liberty street, near the Masonic Temple, Allegheny, yesterday morning, and disarranged things generally. By catching his horns in the window frame on his backward way out, he was also removed.

JOHN F. WALTERS was charged before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, with false pretenses, in giving checks in the name of Walters, Orr & Co., to Messrs. Jones, they have treated me with uniform good-will; and Gimes Dollar Savings banks, when he had no funds there. Deputy Sheriff Fife is the prosecutor. Warrant issued.

ALLEGHENY merchants are no longer allowed to display their wares on the sidewalks. Over seventy of them on Federal and Ohio streets were served with little papers yesterday morning, the contents of which will be more fully explained at the hearing on Saturday next.

The South Side decoration exercises at the M. E. graveyard will consist of the Memorial Hymn, address by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Hall, D. A. Hayes by the band, prayer by the chaplain, singing by the choir, oration, singing by Sabbath Schools, and benediction.

THREE colored prisoners came from Washington county yesterday under the escort of Sheriff Kunkle. Proctor Brown is charged with stealing $1 from Jerry Davis to the same place for one year, for horse stealing from Hutchison at Charleroi; and Arlore to Belmont, indefinitely, for being crazy.

A GENTLEMAN, whose wife has been ill for some time, came down from Saltsburg on the early boat of this a revived chatter. A friend who met him grasped his hand in tearful sympathy, and murmured: "Oh, what's the matter, old fellow?" "was the solemn reply, "she ain't dead, she's cleaning house."

IN SELECT COUNCIL yesterday a resolution was passed requesting the Governor to append his signature to the act of Assembly repealing the $50 tax clause in the Penn avenue act. It was stated by Mr. Burgwin as an argument in favor of it that the act referred to included a provision subjecting the owners of the contract for street improvements, and the examination and acceptance of the work after it is done to the city authorities. As it stands now the city has nothing whatever to say in the matter.

## PRESENTATION.

**The Frohsinn Society Present a Handsome Goblet to Mr. S. Apfelbaum.**

The following card has been handed to us for publication. The goblet in question is a very handsome one, and could not have been more worthily bestowed:

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

Allow me, through the medium of your columns, to return my thanks to the Frohsinn society, individually and collectively, for bestowing upon me a beautiful silver goblet, bearing this inscription:

To Mr. S. Apfelbaum, as a souvenir, from the Frohsinn Society, in acknowledgment of his efforts in promoting the success of the Society in the character of a "Jew and Shylock," performed April 4, 1873.

I feel proud and deeply gratified at the too partial estimate put upon my humble effort in the part of "Stradella," by my friends and fellow-members of the Frohsinn Society, and to all other concerned, they have treated me with uniform good-will; and Gimes Dollar Savings banks, when he had no funds there. Deputy Sheriff Fife is the prosecutor. Warrant issued.

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## CITY COUNCILS.

**Regular Meeting—The State Tax on Bonds—Interesting Discussion—Information Wanted Regarding Transfer of Appropriations—Penn Avenue Act Improvements—The Sign Ordinance.**

The City Councils held a regular semi-monthly session yesterday afternoon. In the Select branch some important business was transacted and interesting discussions were had. Common Council adjourned at an early hour having little business before it. In common but one or two papers were received from Select Council to be acted upon, which in the latter branch nearly all the business of Common Council was laid over.

**SELECT COUNCIL.**

This branch met shortly after two o'clock, with President Gross in the chair, and Mr. Morrow as clerk.

THE STATE TAX ON WATER BONDS.

Mr. Burgwin called up the ordinance providing for the payment by the city of the State taxes upon the bonds of the Water Commission.

Mr. Riddell objected and held that it should come up in regular order.

Mr. McCarthy said it was necessary to do something in the matter so that the sale of bonds could be arranged.

The motion carried.

At the request of Mr Burgwin the clerk read the opinion of the City Solicitor stating that after examination he was of the opinion that the city was bound to pay the State tax on the water bonds for the reason that the act requires that they be sold at not less than par, while if the buyers could have to pay the tax they could not be sold at par. The opinion was concluded.

The ordinance providing for the same was read, and Mr. Burgwin moved that it be put on his third reading and finally passed.

Mr. Aiken moved to amend that all other city bonds be included, so that the Penn avenue bonds would be similarly provided for.

Mr. Riddell took the floor and held that the opinion of the City Solicitor was not final, and considered the several acts of Assembly under which these bonds were issued expressly stipulated that they should be free from taxation for State, school and county purposes." The fact that the Legislature subsequently passed a general law relative to municipal bonds, and making such bonds subject to State taxation, did not affect these bonds. They were issued under the terms of the act of Assembly, and were subject alone to their provisions. In other words, a general law did not repeal, without express words, or clear implication, a special act.

Mr. Bigelow (Solicitor) said that he had made careful examination and found that the latest act required the State tax to be paid on all municipal bonds.

Mr. Burgwin said that in his opinion the report of the Solicitor was good law, but the question raised by Mr. Riddell was not pertinent. The act referred to by him was in favor of innocent purchasers. None of the bonds now in consideration having been sold, it was now a question with Councils to assume the tax or to keep them unsold, because they are of no benefit at par with the tax to be paid by the purchaser. We have nothing to do with bonds sold before the act now requiring the State tax to be paid, or after the act.

Mr. Shipton understood the ordinance as being that the city shall guarantee the purchaser no loss in the way of taxes.

In answer to a question of Mr. Riddell, Mr. Burgwin said that the act was passed at the time the act under which the bonds ($2,000,000) were authorized to be issued, required that all municipal bonds be taxed by the State.

Mr. Riddell still thought that the bonds could be issued under the act authorizing them free of tax.

Mr. Littell thought that the there ought to be a legal issue in the matter, and not run the risk of paying the tax before it be decided.

Mr. Aiken withdrew his amendment, and said he would offer an ordinance covering the same.